Fig. V.

Repreſents the new gage; which I call the pear-gage. It is open at *A*; *BC* is the graduated tube, which is hermetically cloſed at *C*, and is ſuſpended by the piece of braſs *DE*, that is hollowed into a cylinder, and claſps the tube.

LXX. *An Account of* Aphyllon *and* Dentaria heptaphyllos *of* Cluſius, *omitted by Mr.* Ray: *by Mr.* William Watſon, *F. R. S.*

Read April 16, 1752.

MR. Watſon preſented to the Society ſome ſpecimens of two plants, now in flower, which he ſaid were not frequently found in England. One of them was the *Anblatum* of Cordus, or *Aphyllon* of John Bauhin. This plant is denominated *Squamaria* by Rivinus, and *Dentaria crocodylia* by Tabernamontanus. Linnæus, in the *Flora Suecica*, calls it *Lathræa caule ſimpliciſſimo, corollis nutantibus, labio inferiore trifido.* Mr. Ray, in his *Synopſis plantarum Angliæ*, takes notice of its being found near Darking in Surrey, but the plant now preſented was collected near Harefield in Middleſex.

The other plant offered was the *Dentaria heptaphyllos baccifera* of Caſpar Bauhin, or *Dentaria tertia baccifera* of Cluſius. This plant is treated of by Linnæus, in the *Hortus Cliffortianus*, and by Van Royen, in the *Floræ Leydenſis prodromus*, under the appellation of *Dentaria foliis inferioribus palmatis, ſummis ſimplicibus.*

This

This plant, which is frequently met with upon the continent of the northerly parts of Europe, has been but lately diſcover'd to grow in England, and that only in one place; *viz.* in a wood not far from Harefield in Middleſex, where it was firſt diſcover'd by Mr. Blackſtone, an ingenious apothecary in Fleet-ſtreet. This is one of thoſe few plants omitted by the late Mr. Ray in his excellent *Synopſis*, which are found to be natives here; and, from their great ſcarcity, it is not wonderful, that they were unobſerved by that great naturaliſt.

LXXI. *An Account of a Machine for killing of* Whales, *propoſed by* John Bond, *M D.*

Read April 23, 1752. BEFORE I give a particular deſcription of this machine, I humbly beg leave to premiſe ſome account of the preſent method of killing whales, which I have collected from ſeveral perſons of credit, who have been employ'd at Greenland, that thoſe, who are unacquainted with it, may ſee, how dangerous and uncertain it is, and how much ſome improvement is requir'd to render it more ſucceſsful.

Whales being of the ſame ſtructure internally with quadrupeds, muſt come frequently to the ſurface of the water to breathe; and when they expel the rarefied air from their capacious lungs, thro' a narrow tube, which protrudes above the upper jaw, they occaſion a great noiſe, which the fiſhers